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From the New-York Statesman.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

NO. XXXVIII.

Penrith, 9th September, 1823.

We have at length completed the tour of the English Lakes, which has occupied ten days of constant activity, leaving us barely time to fill our memorandum books; and I shall now proceed to give you a sketch of our rambles and observations, with as much conciseness as the nature of the subject will permit. A full description of the region we have just traversed, and an account of our visit in detail, would fill an octavo, exhausting, too, all the epithets in the English language. How necessary an abridgement will be, you can judge *from* the circumstance, that my notes are comprised in about forty pages. With such a mass before me, my letter will be long enough without an exordium—and so to my task:

On Saturday, the 10th inst. we left Kendal in a post chaise, for Bowness, on Lake Windermere, distant nine miles. A constant succession of hills over which the road leads, compelled us to walk the greater part of the way. But fatigue was alleviated and rewarded by the mountain scenery, which opened upon us at every step. On the left, towards the south west, was obtained a distant view of the great bay of Morcamb, setting up from the Irish sea, and forming one of the boundaries of the lake country. The point visible is called Sand Side, near Milnthrope, the only seaport in the county of Wesmoreland. It was at this place, that one of our countrymen, a clergyman, from Boston, was nigh losing his life by being upset in the water, a few weeks since.

From a lofty eminence seven or eight miles from Kendal, we caught the first glimpse of Windermere, or Winandermere, as it is generally written, stretching far beneath us, and embosomed in a deep vale, surrounded on all sides, by ranges of mountains rising peak above peak. It was a glorious view, affording a presage of the grandeur and beauty of that region, of which this was the entrance. Each of us stood motionless and silent for some minutes, while contemplating the features, of a scene, about which so much has been said, and of which our expectations were raised to so high a pitch. Extravagant as are the pictures which a luxuriant fancy has drawn of these hills, woods and waters, seldom has indiscriminate praise been lavished with so little disappointment to the visitant.

The road which winds down a steep declivity towards Bowness, discloses at every turn a new combination of objects in the landscape; and after all the fatigue which was subsequently endured in climbing eminences, to find the most eligible positions for observation, our earnest views, obtained without effort, were among the finest. Some allowance should, however, be made for the novelty of first impressions, which are generally the most vivid and interesting.

A loitering walk of a mile brought us to the White Lion Hotel, situated in the midst of a neat little village, which rises beautifully from the eastern shore of the Lake, about midway between its northern and southern extremities. The grounds about the house are tastefully laid out, and the green court yard in front, looking directly upon the water, is richly ornamented with shrubbery. The windows of our sitting room around which the last roses of summer were still clustering, opened upon a wide and diversified prospect, which would sometimes steal in and interrupt the most sensual enjoyments of the table.

Immediately after our arrival, we procured a guide, and followed his footsteps to the summit of a hill called Boscot-How, half a mile from the hotel, taking care to ascend behind the peak of the eminence, so that the amphitheatre of mountains with the lake washing their bases, might burst suddenly upon us, and add to the beauty of the prospect. Seating himself in the midst of our little circle, reclining upon the cliffs, in the lee of a ridge of rocks which sheltered us from the inclemency of a high and bleak wind, the guide proceeded to designate the prominent objects embraced within our horizon. The recapitulation of a long catalogue of names, some of which are sufficiently barbarous, as Hardknot and Wryuose for instance, could afford no amusement to my readers.—Suffice it to say, that about the northern extremity or head of the Lake, there is a cluster of mountains, rising to the height of about three thousand feet, and lifting their naked summits above smooth and green declivities, which slope in graceful curves to the edge of the water.—The loftiest, and by far the grandest of these, are two castellated rocks, called Langdale Pikes, towering above the rest in gloomy majesty, and hiding their storm beaten heads in the clouds. This is almost the only point above Windermere, which possesses the character of sublimity, but there are a thousand views which are eminently soft and beautiful.—The western shore is bounded by a high and uniform hill, called Furness Fell, which is clothed to the top with an artificial forest, chiefly of Scottish fur, and adds nothing to the interest of the scenery. Towards the south, the mountains sink into hills of moderate height, and become tame.

The lake itself is ten or twelve miles in length, and about one mile in breadth, giving it the appearance of a river as wide as the Hudson.—Nearly its whole extent was visible from this point of observation. It occupies the bed of a long and deep valley denominated Langdale, opening from the centre of the mountainous region to the Bay of Morcamb. Its shores are indented by bold promontories, which sometimes push themselves far towards the middle. It is studded with numerous islands, the principal group, of which, opposite Bowness, is so thickly sown, as nearly to intersect the lake into two equal portions, when viewed from its level.

On the first day of our visit, the aspect of the water was dark and wild; catching the complexion of the skies, enveloped in flying clouds, which alternately thickening and breaking, changed in rapid succession the scene of the magnificent theatre around us. The waves were crested with foam, seeming the whiter by a contrast with the gloomy surges upon which it broke, and with the deep verdure of the shores. Our guide stated, that he had seen the lake lashed into a perfect fury by the storms, which pour over the mountains and sweep along the vale in tornadoes. In one instance, within his recollection, an immense water spout rose from the surface, and dashed against the hills, descending in torrents. In another, a boat was capsized, and a wedding party consisting of forty seven persons, including the bride and bridegroom, all went to the bottom.

The legendary tales of this old resident of the village, and the quiet of our own contemplations, were suddenly interrupted by the "hark away" of a group of mounted horsemen, and the music of a pack of hounds to the number of about thirty, scouring the neighboring hills in pursuit of a hare which had been started from the fern. It was the first regular chase we had ever seen; and the noisy concert of the dogs, sometimes approaching within a few yards of us, and then receding thro' tangled copses or deep glens, necessarily drew our attention to a scene which possessed no other attraction than novelty. Of all the sports in which "children of a large growth" indulge, that of hunting the hare seemed to us the most puerile, inhuman and unmanly. Here were half a dozen men, tricked out with as much formality and equipage, as a militia Colonel on muster day, pressing forward with ardor in the *noble* pursuit of a poor harmless tenant of the forest, happy in his brief existance, and in the enjoyment of the little domain which nature had assigned him. What a spectacle! The wanton cruelty of the sport is aggravated by the hounds, as soon as he is overtaken, to give them a keener thirst for blood; as also by the absence of all those manly feats of horsemanship and personal prowess, evinced in leaping fences or ditches.

Descending from the eminence, which, with one in the vicinity, still more eligible as an observatory, was climbed again the next morning, for the purpose of viewing the scenery under the modification of a very different light and shade; we chartered a boat and crossed to the opposite side of the lake, although the state of the weather was rather unfavorable to an excursion upon the water. Our little bark, on reaching a point where the wind and waves came up from the south reach, unbroken by interposing islands, was tossed by heavy swells like the billows of the ocean. Landing at the ferry house, and pursuing our way to a charming little cottage closely embowered in woods and half hidden by flowers still in bloom, we were conducted by a female along a winding path overarched by trees and beaten on one side by the surges of the lake, to a building which goes by the local name of the "First Station."—It is a kind of Lodge, erected at the expense of Mr. Curwen, Member of Parliament, and the proprietor of Belle Isle, the largest island in Windermere, on which is his summer residence. The edifice is of stone, standing far up the side of Furnace Fell, at the base of impending cliffs, partly concealed by hanging woods. Its location is such as to command a view from the windows of the second story, of nearly the whole lake, with its islands and the surrounding hills. Nothing can be finer than a peep from this retreat at such an expanse of water, spreading beyond a foreground of woods covering the declivity, and bounded on all sides by the most Picturesque mountain scenery—The principal apartment in the building is of an odd shape, being adapted to the uses of an observatory. It has three large windows in projecting alcoves looking in different directions. A part of the glass is stained—some of it green some blue, and some red, for the purpose of imparting fanciful hues to the landscape; and the pan possesses the magical powers of the kaleidoscope. The blue changes the aspect of the scene into a wintry prospect, while the green at the bleakest season can restore the verdure of a summer. Mr. Curwen frequenty gives dinners and tea parties at the Lodge, which nature and art both conspire to tender a charming retreat.

A squall overtook us on our return to the ferry and compelled us to seek shelter in a large and commodious hotel near the water. After the rain had intermitted, we re-embarked, and landed upon Curwen's Island, with the intention of walking round it, a distance of two miles, and of examining the house. Before half the circuit had been accomplished a black cloud lowered upon the brow of Furness Fell, and it commenced pouring in torrents, accompanied by a high wind on the wings of which the storm seemed to ride, descending obliquely through the atmosphere.—The grandeur of the tempest, and the pattering of the heavy drops upon the leaves of the forest trees, under which we sought shelter reconciled us to the slight inconvenience of getting wet.

Mr. Curwen has manifested a good deal of taste in laying out and adorning this island, as in the style of his house. Every foot of the ground is under cultivation. A neat gravel walk, bordered with pine, beach and other forest trees planted in such a way, as to give the appearance of having been scattered by the careless hand of Nature, extends close by the shore quite round the Island—The mansion itself, lifting its dome amidst the copse which surrounds it, is of Grecian architecture, said to be an imitation of the Parthenon—The rain continued to so late an hour, as to afford no opportunity of examining the edifice minutely, leaving us barely time to recross the lake and reach the hotel, before night closed upon a scene, which had been the source of so much pleasure during the day.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Colony of Liberia.

In the African Repository, published in this city, for the present month, we observe an able letter from Mr. ASHMUN, the Colonial Agent, giving, in detail, a full account of the internal affairs and external relations of the Colony, established by the American Colonization Society on the Coast of Africa, and representing it as possessing an importance and promise, rarely, if ever, before witnessed in any similar establishment.—The whole article, from the pen of Mr. Ashmun, is exceedingly interesting; but, for the sake of those who may not have access to the journal in which it is published, we venture to throw into an abridged form its most important statements.

Mr. Ashmun has very justly remarked, "that those only upon whose hearts the destinies of this infant Colony have, for a course of years, maintained a strong hold, can enlist their sympathies in any answerable degree, with those of its founders and friends; that they only can duly appreciate the value of that scale of success to which the age, the means, and the population of the settlement, of necessity confine it.

So diversified, at present, are the interests of the Colony, that Mr. Ashmun has very judiciously, we think, arranged, under distinct heads, the various subjects of his communication.

The Health of the Colony.

The most perfect health, we are informed, exists at the Colony, excepting a few cases of chronic casualties, and a species of troublesome, but not dangerous, scorbutic affections. From the 17th June, to the 1st of January, only five deaths occurred, two of which were small children. The children and young persons, above three years in the Colony, appear to be, in every respect, as healthy, muscular, and vigorous, as the natives of the Coast. Adults, who have been the same time in Africa, acquire a predilection for the climate, and enjoy equal health with those in America.

The civil state of the Colony.

The system of government, adopted in August, 1824, and since sanctioned by the Board, has undergone no material alteration. It has proved itself entirely sufficient: for the civil government of the Colony possessed much of the Republican character, and, of its details, the settlers appear to have accurate and just ideas. At the annual election of Colonial Officers, in August last, the people evinced wisdom in their selection, and gave evidence of their increasing competency for self-government. They appointed men every way disposed to a cordial co-operation with the Agent. The constitution and laws appear to be the pride of all. Every attempt to impede the movements of Government awakens general indignation, and is sure to receive the public rebuke. Ignominious punishments have been seldom inflicted. I am happy to believe, (says Mr. Ashmun) that I hold the balance of the laws in the midst of people, with whom the first perceptible inclination of the sacred scale, determines, authoritatively, their sentiments and conduct." There may de individual exceptions, but such is the general character of the people.

Agriculture of the Colony

One hundred and twenty sections of plantation lands have been surveyed, and allotted to as many different families; but, with the exception of ten sections, given to the settlers on the St. Paul's river, all these lands are but ill adapted, as respects their soil and location, to cultivation. Their ability to obtain a subsistence by other pursuits has induced the settlers, too generally, without intending to abandon the cultivation of their lands, to defer this labor to a future period. The last year's crops succeeded extremely well, until nearly harvest time, but were then, in a great measure, destroyed by the animals and insects of the country. By clearing the lands, this will, hereafter, be prevented. The St. Paul's territory appears to possess great fertility, and every advantage for agricultural improvements. "Nothing (says Mr. Ashmun) but disasters of the most extraordinary nature can prevent the settlement of sturdy farmers now happily seated on it, from making their way directly to respectability and abundance."

The means of the Colonists to obtain the comforts of life, and acquire property.

On this subject, the Colonial Agent states, "that, except a very few emigrants, the most independent in their circumstances in America, the Colonists generally live in a style of neatness and comfort, approaching to elegance in many instances, unknown before their arrival in Africa. An interesting family, twelve mounths in the Colony, without the means of furnishing a comfortable table, is unknown; and, an *individual* of whatever age or sex, without an ample supply of decent apparel, cannot be found. *All* are successfully building houses, and improving their premises. Most of the young men have provided themselves with building materials, in preparation for the change which will take place when they become of age, in their civil relations. Every family has the means of employing from four to six native laborers, at an expense of from four to six dollars per month. On urgent occasions, individual settlers have advanced, repeatedly, for the public service, produce to the amount of from 500 to 600 dollars. Mechanics receive for wages $2 per day, and common laborers from 75 cents to $1 75 cents. Their services are in great demand. A surplus quantity of *Rice* is at present raised by the natives, and may be cheaply purchased. Several hundred tons of *Camwood* annually pass through the hands of settlers. The amount of *Ivory* bought and sold during a year is estimated at from five to eight thousand dollars.—Domestic animals, though not numerous, are on the increase. Fish are excellent and abundant. By a few drafts in the morning, a thousand pounds may be obtained weekly. On a given quantity of ground, the crop of rice is found to be double that of an ordinary wheat crop, and obtained with half the labor.

The Buildings, and other work of construction.

Fort Stockton has been entirely rebuilt, and in a very improved style.—The new Agency house is nearly completed, and only waits to be finished with *American Materials*. The Government House, at St. Paul's, will soon be finished. A telegraphic communication is to be established between the two settlements, by means of slings from the cupola of this house and the flag staff of Fort Stockton. Little had been done to the Receptacle, but the agent indulged the hope that it might be in readiness by the first of April. The want of lumber, and other building materials, in the Colony is great.

A schooner of ten tons, has been constructed by nine blacks, under the direction of the Colonial Agent, which visits, once a fortnight, Rio Sisters and Grand Rassa, and freighted both ways, generally carries merchandise and produce to the amount of from four to eight

hundred dollars per trip. Two small churches have been erected, under circumstances of a most gratifying nature.

The means of literary and other kinds of mental improvement.

Five schools, exclusive of Sunday schools, have been supported during the year, and still continue in operation.—The children give evidence that they possess good mental powers. Should emigration cease, for a few months, to throw little ignorants into the colony, the phenomenon of a child of five years unable to read, would not, it is believed, exist in the Colony. But the advantages for improvement are extremely limited. The instructors have advanced many of the youths to a point, beyond which they, themselves, have no means of proceeding. In the concluding remarks on this subject, Mr. Ashmun makes a very impressive appeal to the youth of our own country.

The Defensive Force of the Colony.

The militia are organized into two corps: the artillery, of fifty, and the infantry, of forty men, on several trying occasions, have shown their soldierlike conduct. There belongs to the establishment 15 large carriage and three small pivot guns, all fit for service. The Agent proposes to open a double battery on the height of Thompsontown, for the protection of vessels in the roadstead.

The Religious Character of the Colonists.

This is too flattering, says Mr. Ashmun, to the hopes of the pious friends of the Colony, not to be admitted without hesitation. Sabbath is observed with strictness. The Sunday schools both for the settlers and natives, are well sustained and attended, and productive of the happiest fruits; and several charitable societies, particularly for the tuition and bringing up of the native children, appear to have been undertaken in a truly Christian spirit. "During the latter half of the year two commodious and beautiful chapels have been erected, each sufficient to contain several hundred worshipers. They stand on the confines of a once gloomy forest consecrated to the demon worship of the natives; and while they are beheld by Christians as new and joyful landmarks of the widening empire of the Son of God, are regarded by the neighboring tribes as monuments of the incipient overthrow of their superstitions, and as prophetic beacons of its hastening dissolution." More than 50 persons have in the 15 months past embracing nearly the whole young adult population, become the serious and devout professors of Christianity. "The Colony," says Mr. Ashmun, "is indeed a-din reality, a Christian community. The Faith of the Everlasting Gospel, has become the animating spring of action the daily rule of life and the source of ineffable hope and enjoyment to a large proportion of the Colonists. I have seen," he adds, "the proudest and profanest foreigners that ever visited the Colony, trembling with amazement & conviction, almost literally in the descriptive language of Paul, 'Find the secrets of their hearts made manifest, and, falling down upon their faces, worship God, and report that God was with this People of a truth.

The Morals of the Colonists.

If we have justly estimated the Religious character of the Colony, we may, without difficulty, judge of its morals.—They are generally good. Except for military offences, not a single individual of the Colonists has suffered imprisonment for a period of 22 months—profane swearing is held in abhorrence.—Mr. Ashmun, however, expresses his regret that there has been too little punctuality in the payment of debts, and the moral force of a contract has been too little felt.

Accession of Territory and new establishments connected with the Colony.

The St. Paul's Territory has already become the residence of a number, of families. A cession of country has been made to the Colony by King Freeman, of young Sestus, and a factory established there for the purchase of rice. A similar cession of territory has been made by the Chief of Grand Bassa. It is tho't that settlements may be commenced at both these places. Thus, the Society has jurisdiction along more than 100 miles of coast, and this obtained at a very trifling expense.

Relations with the Kroomen.

Some difficulties which had occurred with this interesting People have been amicably settled. The Kroomen are invaluably serviceable as watermen pilots, and laborers. They are on terms of friendly intercourse, and contribute much to the interests of the settlement.

The Relation of the Colony with the neighboring Tribes

The just, humane, & benev[illegible]t policy pursued by the Colonists in all their intercouse with the native tribes, has been a great and increasing influence over them. We have practically taught them, says Mr. Ashmun, in the spirit of the parent institution, that one end of our settlement in their country, is to do them good. We have adopted sixty of their children, and are bringing them up as the other children, and have shown a tender concern for their happiness, and have thus given them a new and surprising view of the character of civilized man. Our influence over them, he adds, is unbounded, is increasing, is more extensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity by asserting. Thieves and other malefactors have, in too many instances to be recited, been voluntarily given up to the Colony for punishment. One of the most obvious effects of the Colony, has been to check the Slave Trade. We have, says Mr. Ashmun, I think I may confidently say, banished it from this district of the coast. Perhaps it is yet to be seen that the most barbarous of practices may be undermined by an influence as silent and unpretending as the persuasive power of Christ an example. The following is the conclusion of Mr. Ashmun's letter: "To the lasting honor of the American Colonization Society it has founded a new empire on this Continent, of which the basis is Christianity, intelligence, and rational liberty has conducted it happily through the perilous stages of its inception and early growth; has seen its members in the full possession of the means of acquiring the comforts of life, and sustaining against any anticipated opposition, the stand to which they are advanced. The Society has demonstrated experimentally the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1817, '18, without friends, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the world."

Latest from Europe.

The ship Leeds, at New-York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 27th April inclusive.

Of the Greeks (says the American of Tuesday evening) we can find nothing definitive or satisfactory.—The latest Paris date is from the Etoile, of the 24th April, and that quotes Trieste accounts of the 31 of the same month, in confirmation of the fall of Missolonghi. We refer to the paragraph itself, which will be found among the extracts. In reference to what passed in the House of Lords, as to the fall of Missolonghi, we have copied the remarks of Earl Grosvenor, and the reply of Lord Liverpool; and there we must leave the matter till more information shall enlighten us.

Great distress appears to exist in the manufacturing districts of England: and riots, the universal accompaniments of distress among a numerous and abject class of *operatives*, had occurred at Blackburn, which required the interposition of the military force.

The Duke of Wellington was on his return from Russia. The Duke of Devonshire was about to embark in the Gloucester 74, to represent Great Britain at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. A transport to convey his train, horses, and equipages, was to accompany him.—The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) left Paris on the 19th April, on the same mission, as the representative of France. There will be a rivalry of splendor between these two embassies. We find nothing additional, as to the internal condition of Russia, or the probability of a quarrel with the Turks.

Markets in England had again given way for American staples.—Cotton, indeed seems destined, according to letters from intelligent sources, to go yet lower, than even the low quotations given to-day; and if, as is supposed, an unusually large quantity has been planted this year, the next crop, if not cut off, will be carried to a glutted market.

At one of the minor theatres in London, a representation of the slaughtering of the elephant had been brought forward with great success. It gave a faithful representation of the whole scene!!

Lord Lowther had refused an offer of 3500 guineas (about $16,000) for his race-horse *Monarch*.

A public meeting was to be held in London for the relief of the distressed manufacturers. The Lord Mayor was to preside.

American Stocks.—3 per Cents, 66 a 70 1-4; N. York Canal Stock, 6 per Cent. of 1815, 100 a 101; U. S. Bank Shares in London, £22 15s. to £23; U. S. Sixes, 88 to 90; Dollars, 4s 9 1-2 d.

English Funds, April 29.—Three per cents. red 78 1-4; do Consols, 72 1 8; Four per cents. 95; Consols for Account, 72 to 72 1-4.

A voluminous report has been published by Mr. Jacobs, who was sent to the continent to enquire into the state of agriculture, the stocks of grain, and prices of labor, in the countries which might be expected to send supplies to England in case of the establishment of reciprocal duties. He clearly shows that no apprehensions need be entertained on that subject, as only small quantities could be furnished, and a duty of 10 or 12s would equalize the prices.

BLACKBURN, April 25.—It was my intention to have written you, last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware, that in this neighborhood we have a dense mass of population, which are all in confusion; hunger, it is true will break thro' stone walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve a starving community, I fear the consequence will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gather strength, and, it appears, are more and more determined on the destruction of the power loom manufactories, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday they destroyed the following mills:—Sykes's of Accrington; and Bury's at White Ash. After having "finished off" the above, they marched into the town, 7 abreast, for about a mile long, (many of whom were women,) with pikes and staves, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and in the short space of 40 minutes, destroyed about 4,000*l.* worth of looms, in B. Eccles & Co's mill. During the latter proceeding a Troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took about 60 pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners; but I consider it highly prudent of capt. Bray that he did not make a more formidable attack on this infuriated mob.—Their next attack was on the Park Place Mill, but here the militia was completely beat off, Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen, knocked down and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moore, 10 miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Garnett & Horsfall. Two troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses, and refresh the men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A troop also of Riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the light of next day, will, I fear, bring us tiding of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day we had expresses from Preston, and Chorley, for the aid of the militia on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils.

All this part of the country is in a most dreadful uproar; we cannot tell where this will end but at present all looks dark. They have commenced entering houses for victuals.

MANCHESTER, April 27.—There has been several lives lost within 12 miles of this town, by the soldiers firing on the rioters, and a great deal of damage done to power looms. The people have today been walking the town in droves, and there are so many out of employ, that disturbances may be expected here and in Bolton.

April 28.—Several factories were attacked last night, and some of them destroyed.

Paris, April 22.—The Bolivar, Colombian corvette, bound to the United States, having on board officers for the squadron, purchased there, has been captured by two Spanish frigates.

From the National Intelligencer.

Beauchamp Convicted.—The following letters were received on Saturday, by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in Lexington, Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, 22d May, 1826.

"An event of the greates moment has just occurred at Frankfort: Beauchamp, charged with the murder of Sharp, was found guilty on the 19th inst. and on being brought out to receive the sentence of the Court, his lawyers offered an act of the Legislature of the 12th January, 1825, which contains a clause repealing punishment for murder in this State, by a construction which our best Judges consider proper. Under this clause Beauchamp must be discharged; &. what is more to be regretted, the construction goes to declare that no person can be punished for murder subsequent to the said 12th January, 1825. The call of the Legislature immediately will be the result."

LEXINGTON, May 23d, 1826.

"I had the pleasure of addressing you yesterday on the subject of Beauchamp's trial, and the unprecedented state which this country was likely to be placed in on the eve of a great election contest. Judge Davidge who presided in the above trial, has thought proper to pass sentence, and ordered Beauchamp to be hanged on the 7th of July, but still all men of high and legal attainments pronounce the law punishing for murder to have been repealed, and that no person can be legally convicted for that crime. There is no appeal from the opinion of Judge Davidge, therefore the man will be hanged, and the country in some degree, tranquillized by this construction of the law I am glad to state, that the excitement in the state has greatly diminished compared with last year.

P. S. I do not believe that the Legislature will be called, as was expected yesterday."

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD HORSE.

Sir—From an apparently very old work of 500 pages, the date of its publication being torn out, I send you an extract, descriptive of a good horse. The title of the book is, "Directions for hunting and killing all manner of chase used in England, with the terms of art belonging thereunto, also, a short account of some peculiar beasts not usually hunted in England, by Nicholas Cox."

I am, &c. T. E. W.

"His head ought to be lean, large, and long; his chaul thin, and open; his ears small, and pricked, or if they be somewhat long; provided they stand upright like those of a fox, it is usually a sign of mettle and toughness. His forehead long and broad, not flat, and as we term it marefaced, but rising in the midst like that of a hare, the feather being placed above the top of his eye, the contrary being thought by some to betoken blindness.—His nostrils wide, and red within, for an open nostril betoken a good wind; his mouth large, deep in the wykes and hairy; his throppple, weasand, or windpipe big, loose & straight, when he is reined in by the bridle; for if, when he bridles, it bends in like a bow (which is called cock throppled) it very much hinders the passage of his wind. His head must be set on to his neck, that there must be a space felt between his neck and his chaul; for to be bull-necked is uncomely to sight, and prejudicial to the horse's wind. His crest should be firm, thin and well risen; his neck long and straight, yet not loose and pliant, which the Northern men term withy cragged; his breast strong and broad, his chest deep, his chine short, his body large, and close shut up to the huckle bone; his ribs round like a barrel, his belly being hid within them; his fillets large, his buttocks rather oval than broad, being well let down to the gascoins; his cambrels upright, and not bending, which is called by some sickle boughed, though some hold it a sign of toughness and speed. His legs clean, flat and straight: his joints short, well knit, and upright especially betwixt the pasterns, and the hoofs, having but little hair on his fetlocks: his hoofs black, strong and hollow, and rather long and narrow than big and flat, and lastly his mane and tail should be long and thin, rather than thick, which is counted by some a mark of dullness."—On the subject of colour he says "I dare pass my word, that wherever you shall meet with an horse that hath no white about him, especially in his forehead, though he be otherwise of the best reputed colours, as bay, black, sorrel, &c. that horse hath a dogged and sullen disposition, especially if he have a small sunk eye, and a narrow face, with a nose bending like a hawksbill."

[To whomsoever we are indebted for the above extract—the editor will thank him for the loan of the book.]

The U. S. Ship *Macedonian*, Com. BIDDLE was towed down from the bite of Craney Island to Hampton Roads on Saturday last, by the steam boat Virginia, whence she got under way yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and came to anchor on the Horse-Shoe, where she was last evening when the Steam Boat came up.

[*Norfolk Beacon.*

NAVAL—The U. S. Ships *North Carolina*, Com. Rodges; *Constitution*, Capt. PATTERSON; *Ontario*, Captain NICHOLSON; and Schr. *Porpoise*, Lt. Com. COOPER, were at Gibraltar 17th April, all for Port Mahon.

The U. S. Schr. *Grampus*, Lt. Com. Cassin sailed from Matanzas, 27th ult. on a cruize.

A French fleet of six sail standing to the Westward, were passed at Cape Spartel.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 30.

Manumission.—At the annual meeting of the Society of Friends in this State, held last fall, that respectable body came to the resolution of manumitting and removing all the colored people held by them, that were willing to leave the country; and since that time, they have been concerting measures for carrying their intentions into effect, and in consulting the wishes of the colored people themselves in relation to their future destination, which has resulted in the following arrangement: 120 of the number are desirous of going to Hayti; 316 to Liberia; and about 100 wish to be sent to the non slave-holding States of Ohio or Indiana—which we believe embrace the whole of the population of this description held by this Society, except a few who have formed family connections which they are unwilling by removal to dissolve, and where the husband or wife is held by persons from whom they cannot be purchased.

We obtained this information from our friend Dr. Geo. Swaine of Guilford county, (as he passed through this city, a few days ago) who is deputed by his Society to attend to the embarkation, and to supply the wants of that part of this population who have made choice of Hayti for their future home. They will sail from our port of Beaufort, a few days hence, on board a vessel which has been engaged for the purpose, owned by Mr. Henry Cooke, of that place, and commanded by Captain Thompson.

The 316 of this population who have chosen to go to Liberia and the 100 who wish to remove to Ohio or Indiana will also be sent there at the expence of the Society of Friends; the former, by one of the first vessels to the African Settlement: and the latter, by means of wagons, which will be engaged to convey them and the little property of which they may be possessed. Besides the above mentioned coloured people, we learn, that this Society have already sent off sixty four persons to the State of Ohio, 47 by the Indian Chief which lately sailed from Norfolk to Liberia, and 11 by another vessel which sailed about the same time to Africa.

It ought also to be mentioned to the credit of this Society, that it contributed 800 dollars to the funds of the African Colonization Society soon after its establishment.

[*Register.*

MORAL.

Meditation and prayer are among the holiest and most sacred enjoyments in the life of a Christian; they constitute the food which nourishes his soul—form the link which unites him to the Creator. It is in such exercises that he cherishes hope, strengthens his faith and enkindles his zeal. In the estimation of him who thus habitually communes with God, the vicissitudes of time are lighter than a withered leaf borne on the winds of autumn. Sublunary grandure is a vain and empty dream; its greatest enjoyments vanish in comparison with those to which he is rapidly hastening; its sweetest music is discord in comparison with that of celestial voices in which he is soon to mingle; its affections are but for a moment, and will speedily yield before that weight of glory which has been purchased for him; he is a sojourner in this vale of tears; and his sufferings do but make him more anxious to reach that better land where all tears are dried up, and every sorrow soothed to tranquility for ever.

Religion a source of Happiness.

There is no subject in all the range that an intelligent being can take [illegible] the skies so fascinating as true religion. All other subjects after a while weary us and are altogether incapable of yielding that satisfaction which we often need without which we are poor, and dark and lonely. For after all, what is the world's frown, or smile, or indeed even friendship's warm embrace, and pleasant looks, and delightful intercourse? What is any thing in these low grounds? be it sad, or joyous, prosperous, or adverse life or death, without the pure consolations of the gospel, the glorious hope of immortality? O, there is something from the religion of the Redeemer that lightens the heart's sad burden, and buoys us up above the waters of affliction. I can while under its influence, do the storm rage and the winds blow—in vain do blackening clouds fling their [illegible] shadows across our path, and the lightenings play around our head. Religion Heaven's messenger, on wings of love flies to our relief. Her hand smooths the ruffled brow of the contending elements commands the surly winds to be still and catches up the lightning's bolt ere it destroys.

Some men are exceeding diligent in acquiring a vast compass of learning: Some in aspiring to honors, and preferments; some in heaping up riches, others are intent upon pleasures and diversions; hunting, or play, or vain contrivances to pass away their time; others are taken up in useless speculations; others set up for men of business, and spend all their days in hurry and noise:—but amidst this variety, few apply themselves to the true wisdom which should direct their lives.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 17, 1826

We are authorized to announce the following gentlemen as candidates for the next General Assembly:—THOMAS BELL, esq. and JOHN POOL for the Senate; THOMAS JORDAN and JOHN L. BAILEY, esqrs. for the Commons.

Fiftieth Anniversary.—The 4th of July 1826, will be a half century since these United States abjured all political connexion and allegiance with the British Crown and declared themselves *free and independent;* and we perceive with much pleasure, that it is to be made a national jubilee throughout the Union.—We have as yet abstained from saying any thing to the citizens of this place, conscious that they did not require it; and we are now happy to have it in our power to state that preparations are making to celebrate the day in a style becoming their patriotism.

The Committee of arrangements appointed by the corporation of New-York, have forwarded invitations to the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, together with the former and present Presidents of the U. States to meet in that place and participate in the Grand Jubilee Celebration; and it is much to be hoped that these invitations have been accepted. As the Commercial Advertiser says, "Thus might these venerable patriots and sages be collected once more on this side of the grave, and by their presence impart a degree of splendor and moral grandeur to the great festival, and which, as it has never before been equalled, so would it never be equalled hereafter."

New Work.—Capt. P. Hawkes who arrived here as passenger in the schnr. Experiment, from St. Vincents, 2 weeks since, has come to the United States, for the purpose of publishing by subscription, a work under the title of the "AMERICAN COMPANION, or a brief sketch of Geography." This work is expressly prepared for America, having the city of Washington as the centre, from which all other places are measured; it has been carefully calculated by logarithms, and shews the climate, latitude, *magnetic bearing per compass*, and the distance in geographical miles from the Capital of the U. States, together with the length of the longest and shortest days and nights of all the principal places in the world.

He has also a Map on an entire new plan, which he intends having engraved. This is circular, with the city of Washington as the centre; and exhibits at one view the names of about fourteen hundred of the principal ports and places in the world, with their bearings per compass, and distances in geographical miles from the above city.

Capt. H. is an Englishman by birth, but has resided five or six years in some of the northern cities in the U. States. where he intends to proceed in a few days, for the publication of the above work.

Our readers will find some interesting foreign news in to-days paper. The extreme distress which prevails among the manufacturing classes, owing to their being thrown out of employ, has driven them to riots and excesses truly alarming. The militia has been called out, but it seems quite inadequate to the protection of property. We received later advices by yesterday's mail, but they are only in corroboration of what we have published.

The keel for a schooner between 70 and 80 tons burthen was laid at the ship-yard of Charles Grice, esqr. a few weeks since.

POSTSCRIPT.

Office of the Commercial Advertiser. NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 2 o'clock P. M.

Glorious news from Greece.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the ship Desdemona, Capt. Nagle, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d of May. We have files of Le Constitutionel to the 29th of April inclusive, and hasten to lay before our readers the following *Glorious news from Greece.* We have time this evening but for few extracts.

CORFU, April 5.

The obscurity which has hitherto reigned over the horizon of Greece has been dissipated—Ibrahim having lost a large portion of his army in his reiterated attacks upon Missolonghi, lately recalled to his assistance the troops which he had left at Glarenitza and Pyrgos, to the number of 4000 men, and on the 24th March made a general assault, in which he was mortally wounded.—The enemy attacked the city upon the sea side, where the fortifications were known to be weakest. It is not known how many men have fallen on each side, but it is pretended that several thousand Turks have been killed, because 8000 Greeks who arrived during the heat of the action, fell upon the Turks and thus accomplished the victory.

These troops were commanded by Col. Fabvier. Ibrahim received his wound from the musket of a soldier, who saw him employed in giving orders to his troops and recalling them to discipline. After this defeat Ibrahim took refuge in Lepanto, and passed over to Patras.—Thus finished this famous siege, from which the enemies of liberty expected their triumph, flattered themselves with the hope of seeing the Greeks fall and return to slavery.

The state of things in the Peloponnessus improves every day, and every thing is become more regular, and returning to order. The National Assembly which has been convoked, not at Mogara, but at Methora, (between Corinth and Argos,) carries on its business with zeal.—The Government has commanded Colethi to set out and assemble and re-unite the forces of the chiefs of Romelia, and fly with them to the relief of Missolonghi. Colocotroni is to remain blockading Tripolitza, until that place, pressed by famine, is forced to surrender. Colispolo is to go to Patras, and Nicetas is to observe those of the enemy who are at Navarino, and the President, Conduriottis, at the head of the Spartrates, is to besiege Modon and Coron.

Under the date of Ancona, April 15, confirms the above defeat, adding the death of Ibrahim.

In another letter from Corfu, it is said Missolonghi still holds out—repelling all the assaults of the Turks. The camp of the Arabs has been burnt.

Another letter, from Zante, April 5, says every thing is still in favor of the besieged. The camp of Ibrahim has been burnt, and his troops discouraged. At this moment we hear a very heavy canonade in the direction of Missolonghi. We have no fear, as the garrison is well supplied with provisions and ammunition.

Under the date of Augsburgh, April 24, we find the following: "While the French Journals make Ibrahim Pacha take Missolonghi by assault, the Corfu packet brings us letters of the 5th April, which confirm the news favorable to the Greeks. Ibrahim made another assault on the 23d of March; but the Egyptians were repulsed with a loss of several thousand men; three Beys and a Pacha remained on the field. Ibrahim himself has been dangerously wounded; and according to a report in the Ionian Islands, has died of his wounds; but this last news wants confirmation.

Letters from Zante, received at Venice, April 15, announce the death of Ibrahim Pacha.

[We find many other articles, all tending to confirm the fact, that the Greeks have met with some great and unexpected success.]

[*Laus. Deo.*

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—April 29.

The languid and depressed state of the cotton market noticed in our last, has continued up to this time, and the riotous proceedings in some of the manufacturing districts, in destroying power loom machinery, have tended to augment the depression. Of 1519 bales offered yesterday by auction, only 520 were sold—viz. 190 Sea Islands, at 11 to 16; 140 do stained 5 to 8d; 18 Boweds, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4; 73 Orleans, 5 3-4 to 6 5-8; 90 Demarara, 8 1-2 a 9 3-4.

The decline on last week's prices we consider 1-8d in Uplands, 1-4d in Orleans and Alabama and the public sale of Sea Islands at 2d, on the business of last week. To-day there has been a moderate demand at low prices, and the sales are estimated at 1200 bags of all sorts.—The import from the 22d to last evening, was 19,419 bags of which 14,266 are from the United States.

Weekly Summary.

J. G. A. WILLIAMSON, esq. of N. Carolina, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul at Laguira, in South America.

The remains of Commodore Perry are to be removed, in a public vessel of the United States, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy,) from the island of Trinidad, where they are now deposited, to Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island.

From a report of the Secretary of State to Congress, it appears that the number of emigrants to the United States, during the year ending the 1st September, 1825, amounted to 12,361.

A nothern paper shrewdly suspects that the *balls* made use of by Messrs. Randolph and Clay, in their late duel, were made of *cork*, cut round and rubbed over with black lead. The unconcern of the parties, and the *jesting* that passed between them, would seem to favor the suspicion that their weapons of combat were *known* to be charged with something *harmless*.

A few years ago, the stage fare from Washington City to New-York was twenty-five dollars. The stage and steam boat fare, at this day, is only nine dollars; and from New-York to Buffalo, about four hundred and fifty miles, the fare is only twelve dollars, making the whole charge from this city to Buffalo, a distance exceeding seven hundred miles, only twenty-one dollars.

Mr. SWEETLOVE has applied to the Connecticut Legislature, and obtained the passage of a bill changing his name to *Shelton*.

Head.—A paper in Indias owned by Alexander *Moorehead*, edited by James *Moorehead* and printed by Wm. *Moorehead*. It is impossible to have too *much head* in such a work.

Mr. CALLATIN, our Minister to London, left Baltimore, for New-York, on Thursday, on his way to Europe

Mr. LLOYD, of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. Nathaniel Sillsbee is spoken of as his successor.

BEAUCHAMP, convicted of the murder of Col Sharp in Kentucky, has, since his condemnation, confessed the murder.

A young man has offered in one of the New-York papers to bet $2000 with security for its payment, that he will complete in a year, an Automaton Chess Player, equal in skill to the Turk.

Our countryman, Adm'l Sir Isaac Coffin, of the British Navy, has arrived at N. York in the Canada, from Liverpool, on a visit to his friends in Boston. He is severely afflicted with the gout and rheumatism.

The Swedish 74 Tapperheten, capt. Gyllengranat, with a crew of 500 men, anchored off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon. She left Carthagena in March last, and apprehensions have been felt for her safety.

Original Anecdote.—A little girl, three years and a half old, passing along the streets of Goshen, a few days ago with her Ma, and observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "Why Ma, there's a goose with corsets on."

[*Goshen Patriot.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

On Thursday Last, the Tenth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this state commenced its session in this place. Nearly all the reverend clergy belonging to the diocese with a very full and respectable lay delegation, where present, and the whole proceedings of the body were marked with decorum, dignity and harmony, and reflect honor upon the christian character. The religious services where opened with a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Empie, from Colos. iv 17. On Saturday evening the holy rite of confirmation was administered, & on Sunday the new church recently erected in this place, was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God; on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rt Rev Bishop, from Eph. iv. 4. and the holy communion administered to upwards of eighty communicants.

The next Annual Convention will be held in Newbern, on the 17th of May, 1827.

Lindley Murray.—Of this amiable man and useful writer, the London Literary Gazette contains the following interesting notice: "The late excellent Lindley Murray has expressed in a written document, as well as verbally, his very earnest desire and urgent request, that after his decease none of his letters should be published. He has, however, given leave for the publication of some recollections of his life, which he wrote in consequence of repeated solicitation. This interesting little work, the last which may be expected from his pen, will in a short time be published, together with an appendix containing a memoir of the concluding years of his life, and character, and some critical remarks on his writings."

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	80	87	92
Monday,	82	80	78
Tuesday,	70	70	74
Wednesday,	70	78	80
Thursday,	73	80	81
Friday,	76	80	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

10th, Sloop Henry, Hamblin, Nantucket, in ballast.

13th, Schr. Blakely, Pugh, Edenton, in ballast.

13th, Schr. Syrene, Summers, Antigua, molasses to Wm. & Henry Moore.

" Schr. Olive, Dunlap, St. Eustatia, via St. Martins, sugar to A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Franklin, Earl, Point Petre, molasses and sugar to Wm. Messinger.

16th, Schr. Eliza Ann, Stutson, Plymouth, tar to Capt. Perley.

16th, New Schr. Jones & Samuel, Best, Washington, N. C. in ballast.

RIVER CRAFT.

14th, Schr. Moderator, Gray, Pungo River, spars to T. Vaughan.

CLEARED.

16th, Sloop Henry, Hamblin, Boston, rum and staves by A. Fobes, jun.

MASONIC.

The anniversary of *St. John the Baptist*, will be celebrated by Eastern Lodge No. 89 in Elizabeth-City, on the 24th inst. Procession will form at the Lodge Room precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the Court-House, where a Masonic discourse will be delivered by Brother John A. Shaw. Brothers of adjacent Lodges and Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order J. H. POOL, *Sec'y.*

☞ A council of Royal Masters will be held at their council chamber precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. of the same day. Punctual attendance is requested. *By order of the Council.*

Jos. H. Pool, Secretary.

Elizabeth-City, June 17.

FOR RENT.

The Store and Warehouse on Road-street at present occupied by Messrs. *John A. Shaw, & Co.* For terms apply to

June 17. **John McMorine.**

Alpheus Bobes, jun.

Has just received, per schr. Olive, from St. Martins, and for sale

2 hogsheads
2 tierces and
44 barrels

} SUGAR.

June 17.

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

Where honor calls thee, wend thy way,
Since we must bid adieu;
The prayer that could not win thy stay
Shall still thy course pursue;
And should the storm around thee wail,
Or wild thoughts rend thy breast,
May that fond prayer with Heaven prevail,
And hush them still to rest.

Warm hearts are few, the world is cold,
In other lands than this;
And heroes learn, ere they grow old,
That love alone is bliss,
Then all in vain should glory shine
To give thee joy or rest;
Find thou a heart that loves like mine,
And thou wilt still be blest.

Sweet as the calm which o'er the sea
At twilight's hour steals silently,
Are those loved minutes men may steal
From this sad world of woe and care,
To search their hearts, and blissful feel
Some early recollections there;
Some little hymn, to which the knee
Oft bends in earliest infancy.

Some short prayer, which the memory
Can call forth just as easily
As when a child—or when, perhaps,
Maternal eyes would gaze and weep,
While, sinking in our sisters' laps,
They lull'd us with this prayer to sleep.
Oh, thought divine! e'en life's rough sea
That hour would gild most lovelily.

GREEK FIRE SHIP.—The success which has so frequently crowned the bravery of the Greeks in their attacks upon the Turkish fleets by means of fire ships, will render of some interest the following description of these instruments of destruction. While lying in the harbor of Mylo, there came into that port a Spizzote division of the Greek fleet, amongst them were a number of fire ships. Several of the officers of the Ontario with myself visited them, and were much gratified by having an opportunity of examining these wonderful engines of destruction.—We were much astonished at the simplicity of their construction, & surprised to see, that if once fired it would be impossible to extinguish them.—The commanders took a great deal of pains to explain every thing to us: one of them stated he had destroyed two frigates, and feels very confident of always being successful, provided they can attack the enemy at anchor.

They are vessels generally of about 300 to 400 tons burthen, & mostly polake brig-rigged; they were formerly merchantmen, before the revolution; are strong vessels and mostly sail fast. They have chain slinks for all their yards, and at the yard arms, grapple or fire hooks, and a box on the lower yard arms, containing combustible matter which burns for some considerable time. The chain slings are for the purpose of keeping the yards from falling as long as possible after the rigging and sails are on fire. They have other fire hooks on the bowsprit with boxes of combustibles; there is a train which leads to these boxes in the yard arms and bowsprit which communicates with them and sets them on fire; before the rigging takes fire they are filled with grenades and fire balls. Along the deck within about 2 feet of the water ways, they have from 12 to 14 hatches; these hatches are kept closely shut when they are approaching an enemy, so that any fire from them may not communicate with their hold; they have also ports along the outside which they also keep close shut until they are about firing the train, when they heave off the hatches on deck and open the ports which fall down. The flames then have a fair opportunity of rising out of the hatches and bursting from the sides.

They have a between deck fore and aft, on which they have large cribs, built like double births, which are filled with light pine, dipped in tar or turpentine; mixid with this is a quantity of fosbush, dipped in the same substance; they also put on old tarpaulins and other combustibles, taking care not to have it lay too close together. Abreast of every deck hatch they have a barrel of fire balls, and close to it a hatch cut through the between decks, so as to make a draft from the hold where they have nothing but ballast.

The trains are laid fore and aft in troughs of 2 inches wide and 3 deep running in every direction along the deck, which is covered with tar and turpentine, as well as all the beams and carlings. The train is generally fired from the cabin windows, but in case it should be required, they can set fire to it from any of the ports alongside. Just before they intend going along side of an enemy, they wet all the sails with spirits of turpentine, and fill the train troughs with powder; all hands, with the exception of the captain get into the boats astern, which are very fast rowing boats, and pull with from 12 to 14 oars, which is all the crew of the fireship; the boat carries 2 small guns. When every thing is ready, the capt. being the only one on board, steers direct for the vessel he intends laying on board, which he tries to strike about the forechains, and does not leave the helm until she is fairly grappled with the enemy; he then jumps into the boat astern, and fires a pistol into the train, when the vessel is instantly in a blaze, which it would be impossible to extinguish. I am told they burn from one half to three quarters of an hour before they sink; they do not blow up as it has been generally stated.—[*Phil. Aurora.*

Dick the Gentleman—N. Y. Advocate.

Dicky Dash was born in the midst of a fine, fat fertile county of the then west, where there were plenty of potatoes, cabbages and corn—but no gentlemen.—Dicky had small hands—a thin face, an idle disposition—and a bushy head.—Dicky said he was a gentleman. The squire looked from top to toe of Dicky, and said—"he is a gentleman." The Docter felt his pulse, and said, "Dick's a gentleman." The lawyer cross examined him and said—"Dick's a gentleman. This being ascertained beyond a doubt, Dicky immediately kicked the potatoes from him—tossed away the cabbages—and gave the plough over to satan—[heaven preserve us from his power.] Dicky put a new shirt into his pocket, jumped aboard the steamboat and hallowed out to the Captain to start away his nine inches of steam for the city. After the puffing and blowing of a night and a day Dick was landed at Courtland street wharf.—He jumped ashore, rubbed up his whiskers, and became in a trice a gentleman clerk in a splendid store for the ladies in Broadway. He was in pain to show off the gentleman, but his employer was a close fellow and made him stick to the shop. Dick had a moral antipathy to ticking. He read the prodigious handbill that is pasted upon the front of the theatre, and sighed and swore and sighed and swore in vain. He saw the dashy blades rolling down to Union course in the racing season, and almost bit his fingers off that he could not crack a whip too. Dick tossed and tumbled in his bed at night—flattered and coaxed the old dads through the day; and at last was set up as a gentleman merchant in Pearl street, with his door all hung round with shawls, and his windows shining like a rainbow in fancy ribbons.—Now was the time for Dick to show off the gentleman; and show it off he did with a vengeance. He got a horse—then a saddle—then went to the races. He hopped into the theatre—lolled at the opera—subscribed to a concert—and shook his heels at a cotillion party. The girls smiled upon him—the old maids praised him; the mothers chatted with him—and the fathers shook him by the hand, and said—"How do you do Mr. Dick?"

Now Dicky Dash was a gentleman But alas! a gentleman can't last forever. His bills became due—the banks protested them—his horse was sold—the store was shut up—and the old maids said, "did not I tell you so?" Dicky Dash, the gentleman, then returned to the country as he came from it, with a shirt in his pocket, and a flea in his ear.

Gaming.—It is scarcely possible to pass an hour in honest conversation without being able, when we rise from it, to please ourselves with having given or received some advantages:—but a man may shuffle cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing any new idea in his mind, or being able to recollect the day by any other token that his gain or loss, and a confused remembrance of agitated passions and clamorous alterations. *Rambler.*

A new species of sponge is said to have been discoverd at Sineapore, in the East Indies. It is called *Spangia patera*, grows on the shore in the form of a cup, is four French feet and three inches in circumference at the top, and twenty-two inches at the bottom, and will contain thirty-six quarts.

Circular to Post Masters.

Post Office Department,
27th MAY, 1826.

SIR: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and sometimes loss of the Newspapers sent by mail. These may de attributable in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master, guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

Publishers of Newspapers and their Subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department, all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted, as Letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the post office law, it is provided, that, "If any person employed in any Department of the Post Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any Newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of Newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, & have a legible superscription.

If this injuction were stricly observed the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances, should any part of a mail be left on a route short of its destination. This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices, keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff

Elizabeth City, April 22.

Sperm Oil,

And CLARET WINE in bottles and on draught just received and for sale by

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.
April 29.

JUST RECEIVED

On consignment from New-Jersey, one single and two double GIGS—which will be sold low for cash, during this and the ensuing week.—They may be seen at Mr. Relfe's Tavern. *ASA ROGERSON.*

June 3. *Et.*

Blanks for sale at this office.

Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Baltimore via Norfolk, and from N. York direct, per schr Widow's Son and Joseph & Watson, a part of their

Spring & Summer Goods,

—consisting of the following articles—

Extra blue and bl'k superfine Cloths,
Blue, drab and buff Cassimeres,
Panama Cambrick and fancy Prints,
Callicoes, a large assortment,
4 and 6-4 cambrick Dimity,
Cotton Cambrick & cambr'k Muslins
9-8 & 6-4 mull Muslins, very sup'r,
Plain and fig'd 4 & 6-4 book Muslins,
Do. do. jaconett ditto.
Blue, pink, lilac and brown striped Gros de Naples,
Bl'k plain Gro de Nap., very sup'r,
Black, lilac, pink and blue ditto.
White, blue, green & pink Florence,
Bl'k Sarsnett, and Italian Silk,
White and black Italian Crape,
Black Nankin and Canton ditto. and crape Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, green and pink Gimps,
A good assortm't of Taffeta Ribbons,
Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts,
White and colored Marseilles,
Brown and French Drills,
Regent's silk striped Drilling (a new article,)
White, brown and yellow silk strip'd Drilling,
Irish Linen and linen Sheeting,
Russia Sheeting & bird's-eye Diaper,
German silk and cotton flagg Hd'kfs,
Ladies' and gent's white cotton Hose,
Do. do. woodstock Gloves,
Ladies' white and bl'k horse skin do.
Clark's spool, floss & sewing Cotton,
Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.
Ladies' bl'k morocco thick and thin soled Shoes, superior.
Do. seal skin do. do. do.
Mens' fine and coarse calf skin ditto.

French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Jamaica Rum, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine, Apple Brandy, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Flour, Tobacco, loaf lump and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Raisins; &c. with a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware—and will continue to reeeive supplies monthly to keep their assortment complete, which will be sold for ☞READY PAY ONLY.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, may 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber last Feb'ry twelve months ago, without any provocation, negro man

HARRY,

about 25 years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout and well made, little yellow, very thick lips, and is inclined to be bow-legged. He has a father and mother living near Nixon's Bridge, in Perquimans county, where I have been informed he is harbored. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him.

Samuel Nixon.

May 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. *Leo*, from Demarara, *Jane Maria*, from Grenada, and brig *Mary Hart*, from Tabago

116 puncheons Rum,
79 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Received by schr. *Eliza Ann*, from Boston, 7 dozen Spinning Wheels.

And in Store,

100 barrels of first quality cut Herrings—with a great variety of other articles.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Febesville, may 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. Ino from N. York, and for sale by the Subscriber

40 bbls. Flour,
40 do Whiskey,
20 do Pork, (prime.)
6 tons Iron, (assorted sizes.)
600 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
1500 do Coffee,
30 kegs Nails.

And in Store,

A general assortment of Goods suitable for the season, for sale low for Cash or produce.

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth-City, June 10. *Tf*

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken the commodious boarding house No. Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE recently occupied by Mrs Cock intends continuing it as a Boarding House for the accommodation transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broadway opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-st and for pleasantness of situation a cool, healthy summer residence not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, & being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

Books and Stationary

5000 Receipts—Life of Robert E. Lee, *in 2 vols.*—Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusades—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Watson's Monitor—Pocket Testament neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farmer—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glasses—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Rulers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Quills, &c.

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agt.
Elizabeth-City, May 13.

NEW STORE

HEZEKIAH LOCKWOOD

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the house formerly occupied by Andrew Cocke, next door to H. N. Williams, and that he has just received his assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, May 6

JUST RECEIVED

Per schrs. Philinda, from St. [illegible] and Cordelia, from Barbadoes,

49 hhds. good retailing Molasses and 3 do. of Sugar.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

June 3

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds neatly executed at this

THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Vol V

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED BY Benjamin Albertson

Three Dollars per annum, if paid within six months, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements of not more than a square, neatly inserted for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Advertisements in the same proportion. Advertisements will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the number of times they are to be published. Every advertisement will be inserted at the rate of one dollar.

Persons at a distance must pay their advertisements before they are inserted, or they will not be inserted. Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be attended to.

The Dream of

have seen a buble blown and indescribable beauty—the [illegible] surface were painted with [illegible] pictures of light and beautiful clouds floated in the sky, a tiny sun irradiated the world, and cast all the most beautiful shade over a landscape of surpassing splendor. A creature of poet could imagine, glowing but a wave of air broke the transatory, but beautiful vision was gone. It was like the dream of life. If there is one happy moment in the lover in the visionary aspirations—in the blissful moment, like the moment in the shadowy firmament which discovers a long [illegible] to be mutual. The moon, as she rides in unity of space, has no more upon the oceantide, than the tide of love upon the tide of light—now permitting [illegible] into a state of temporary again bidding it heave a magic of its viewless power, what would be the world without light; yet, we do, how does it discover plans of reason? How [illegible] bulwarks of stern down and disappear before the breath? It is the light, when reason slumbers throne, or wanders away. It is scarcely to be seems in a perpetual [illegible] which dazzles, while mind's eye. It is to the [illegible] is to the flower—[illegible] from its bosom, and the energies of its youth the hand of beauty to the [illegible] passing over the sky it doth discourse music." [illegible] a young friend, just [illegible]—fiery and unsettled steed in battle, his [illegible] by prudence or the [illegible] failing flow of spirits more agreeable—he was full [illegible]

He could bring a tear before the smile had left [illegible] all hope and happiness [illegible] suddenly he stood before me [illegible]—his eye had grown [illegible] full of meditation. It [illegible] often succeeded by a flash [illegible] extinguished in the tree [illegible] sunned the rude clam[illegible] the world, and would [illegible] some solitary recess, and [illegible] of the forest ponder on [illegible] of his own sorrow. His [illegible] almost a world of itself [illegible] of visions rose obedient, [illegible] creative thought—his [illegible] on fancy's wing, would [illegible] and beautiful career, [illegible] regions of imagination, [illegible] variety of its magnificent [illegible] loved—deeply, devotedly [illegible] than love; it was adoration [illegible] of his passion was all [illegible] be. There is no object [illegible] on, half so splendid as she [illegible] charms that are diffused [illegible] whole universe seemed [illegible] her in her. [illegible] when the sun is going down [illegible] he leaves behind him [illegible] light, but it is insipid [illegible] to the light of her [illegible] ance of the rose was not